S5624-2

New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 23, No. 6, July 29, 1994

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HIGHLIGHTS - June 1994

...The June 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.0 percent, down five tenths of a percentage point from May, and one full percentage point below the national rate of 6.0 percent.

...Total nonagricultural employment at 657,200 in June, is some 29,600 jobs or 4.7 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 5,200 workers for substantial 14.2 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now stands at 303,200, an over the year gain of 13,500 jobs or 4.7 percent.

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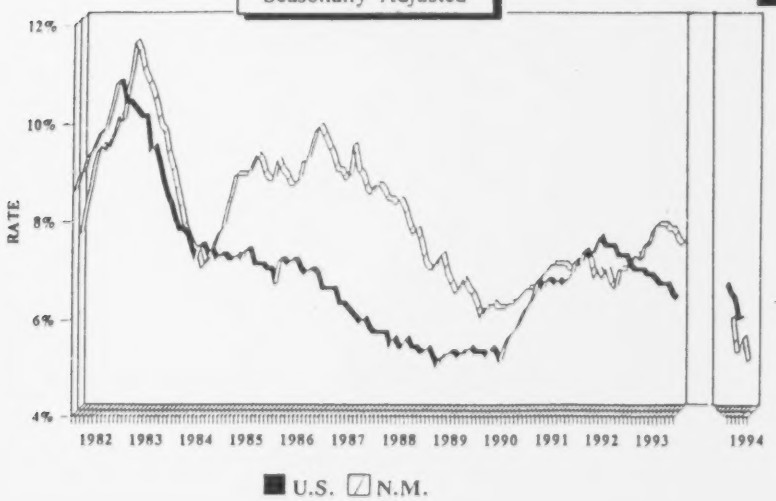
Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



Beginning this January, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the January 1994 estimates are not comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to January as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

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Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for June 1994 was 5.0 percent, down five tenths of a percentage point from May. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate is one full percentage point below the comparable national rate of 6.0 percent. The U.S. rate remained unchanged between May and June, while the New Mexico rate dropped. In related news, recently released data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis show that New Mexico personal income grew by a very strong 9.3 percent between the first quarter of 1993 and the first quarter of 1994, ranking New Mexico second in the nation after Nevada, which had a rate of 9.4 percent.

The employment situation within the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) of Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Las Cruces remains better than outside the MSA's. The overall MSA average unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in June, far lower than the 8.4 percent rate posted in the non-MSA area. The gap appears more pronounced this year as Valencia and Sandoval counties are now included in the Albuquerque MSA, since these are counties with strong growth patterns.

Several New Mexico counties experienced May-to-June unemployment rate increases attributable to developments in specific industries. The unemployment rate in Eddy County rose from 7.3 percent to 9.9 percent, due in part to layoffs in the potash industry. San Juan County's unemployment rate rose from 8.0 percent to 10.5 percent due in part to a layoff at the Arizona Public Service Company's San Juan generating station. The unemployment rate in Colfax County matches the state rate of 6.2 percent, as employment at the York Canyon mine owned by Pittsburg and Midway anchors a relatively strong local economy. Education-related employment contributes heavily to seasonal fluctuations in New Mexico employment, but the impact of these changes are felt disproportionately in counties where state institutions of higher education are located. State colleges and universities in Bernalillo, Chaves, Curry, Dona Ana, Grant, San Juan, San Miguel, and Valencia counties reduce employment of auxiliary workers and work study students at the end of the spring semester each year, causing a seasonal lift in June unemployment in these counties.

	Prel. June 1994	Revised May. 1994	Change From May '94	Percent Change From May '94
Civilian Labor Force	793,700	783,300	+10,400	+1.3%
Employment	744,200	740,900	+3,300	+0.4%
Unemployment	49,500	42,400	+7,100	+16.7%
Rate	6.2%	5.4%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.0%	5.5%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

Albuquerque's unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) decreased two tenths of a percentage point in June to 3.8 percent. The June Albuquerque rate is now one and two tenths percentage point below the New Mexico June rate of 5.0 percent. Bernalillo had the state's third highest per capita income in 1992 (at $18,582), compared to a state average of $15,548, while Sandoval and Valencia ranked tenth & fifteenth.

Contributing to the Albuquerque MSA's low, and declining, unemployment rate is strength in the manufacturing sector. The powerful 4.9 percent over-the-year surge in Albuquerque manufacturing employment from June 1993 to June 1994 would be even larger were it not for layoffs of at least 1,200 workers over the last year: 600 at Martin Marietta's postal machine plant, nearly 100 laid off at Honeywell due to defense contract cutbacks, and the closure of the Digital Equipment plant with a loss of 440 jobs. General Electric, which manufactures jet engines for the Defense Department, has also shed workers.

Recent articles in the local business press have marvelled at the resilience of the MSA economy in the face of such setbacks. The thriving sectors of Albuquerque MSA manufacturing are not defense-related and are mainly in the consumer electronics area. The Intel microprocessor plant expansion in Rio Rancho, which will eventually result in 2,400 new manufacturing workers, is only the most visible manufacturing project taking place in the MSA. (Intel will have 5,000 manufacturing jobs by the time the expansion is completed at the end of 1996.) Other plants expanding or opening in the MSA include: Sumitomo (about 170 and 100 workers in two plants), Phillips Semiconductor and Motorola. Phillips Semiconductor has added 150 workers to bring employment to 1,128 in 1994. Motorola is in the process of adding 500 workers, and employed 1,715 in the first part of 1994. Economic forecasters at the University of New Mexico have recently asserted that the Albuquerque MSA may be approaching a "critical mass" in the semiconductor industry, as existing plants act as a magnet for other semiconductor firms.

	Prel. June 1994	Revised May 1994	Change From May '94	Percent Change From May '94
Civilian Labor Force	345,900	339,300	+6,600	+1.9%
Employment	330,100	325,700	+4,400	+1.4%
Unemployment	15,800	13,600	+2,200	+16.2%
Rate	4.6%	4.0%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	3.8%	4.0%		

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 1994				REVISED MAY 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	793,675	744,174	49,501	6.2%	783,257	740,870	42,387	5.4%	10,418	3,304	7,114	1.3%	0.4%	16.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	345,880	330,086	15,794	4.6%	339,301	325,729	13,572	4.0%	6,579	4,357	2,222	1.9%	1.3%	16.4%
Bernalillo	287,633	274,759	12,874	4.5%	282,210	271,132	11,078	3.9%	5,423	3,627	1,796	1.9%	1.3%	16.2%
Sandoval	35,208	33,470	1,738	4.9%	34,481	33,028	1,453	4.2%	727	442	285	2.1%	1.3%	19.6%
Valencia	23,039	21,857	1,182	5.1%	22,609	21,568	1,041	4.6%	430	289	141	1.9%	1.3%	13.5%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	63,259	58,451	4,808	7.6%	64,292	59,663	4,629	7.2%	−1,033	−1,212	179	−1.6%	−2.0%	3.9%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,798	74,583	3,215	4.1%	75,519	73,100	2,419	3.2%	2,279	1,483	796	3.0%	2.0%	32.9%
Catron	1,144	1,025	119	10.4%	1,152	1,022	130	11.3%	−8	3	−11	−0.7%	0.3%	−8.5%
Chaves	24,449	22,730	1,719	7.0%	24,121	22,912	1,209	5.0%	328	−182	510	1.4%	−0.8%	42.2%
Cibola	9,206	8,207	999	10.9%	9,045	8,321	724	8.0%	161	−114	275	1.8%	−1.4%	38.0%
Colfax	6,601	6,195	406	6.2%	6,561	6,182	379	5.8%	40	13	27	0.6%	0.2%	7.1%
Curry	18,974	17,766	1,208	6.4%	18,831	17,961	870	4.6%	143	−195	338	0.8%	−1.1%	38.9%
De Baca	1,022	956	66	6.5%	1,025	994	31	3.0%	−3	−38	35	−0.3%	−3.8%	112.9%
Eddy	23,475	21,158	2,317	9.9%	23,036	21,361	1,675	7.3%	439	−203	642	1.9%	−1.0%	38.3%
Grant	11,907	11,038	869	7.3%	11,906	11,156	750	6.3%	1	−118	119	0.0%	−1.1%	15.9%
Guadalupe	1,803	1,631	172	9.5%	1,818	1,655	163	9.0%	−15	−24	9	−0.8%	−1.5%	5.5%
Harding	588	522	66	11.2%	594	537	57	9.6%	−6	−15	9	−1.0%	−2.8%	15.8%
Hidalgo	3,132	2,923	209	6.7%	3,137	2,974	163	5.2%	−5	−51	46	−0.2%	−1.7%	28.2%
Lea	25,680	23,792	1,888	7.4%	25,585	24,003	1,582	6.2%	95	−211	306	0.4%	−0.9%	19.3%
Lincoln	6,555	6,197	358	5.5%	6,489	6,216	273	4.2%	66	−19	85	1.0%	−0.3%	31.1%
Luna	8,950	7,607	1,343	15.0%	9,057	7,049	2,008	22.2%	−107	558	−665	−1.2%	7.9%	−33.1%
McKinley	25,676	23,675	2,001	7.8%	25,469	23,753	1,716	6.7%	207	−78	285	0.8%	−0.3%	16.6%
Mora	1,560	1,321	239	15.3%	1,576	1,318	258	16.4%	−16	3	−19	−1.0%	0.2%	−7.4%
Otero	20,318	18,909	1,409	6.9%	20,193	19,017	1,176	5.8%	125	−108	233	0.6%	−0.6%	19.8%
Quay	4,980	4,657	323	6.5%	4,951	4,694	257	5.2%	29	−37	66	0.6%	−0.8%	25.7%
Rio Arriba	15,927	14,474	1,453	9.1%	15,738	14,346	1,392	8.8%	189	128	61	1.2%	0.9%	4.4%
Roosevelt	8,234	7,771	463	5.6%	8,188	7,905	283	3.5%	46	−134	180	0.6%	−1.7%	63.6%
San Juan	44,446	39,787	4,659	10.5%	43,624	40,143	3,481	8.0%	822	−356	1,178	1.9%	−0.9%	33.8%
San Miguel	11,811	11,026	785	6.6%	11,625	11,005	620	5.3%	186	21	165	1.6%	0.2%	26.6%
Sierra	3,629	3,450	179	4.9%	3,628	3,467	161	4.4%	1	−17	18	0.0%	−0.5%	11.2%
Socorro	7,026	6,430	596	8.5%	6,937	6,556	381	5.5%	89	−126	215	1.3%	−1.9%	56.4%
Taos	12,883	11,469	1,414	11.0%	13,076	11,392	1,684	12.9%	−193	77	−270	−1.5%	0.7%	−16.0%
Torrance	4,713	4,392	321	6.8%	4,715	4,464	251	5.3%	−2	−72	70	0.0%	−1.6%	27.9%
Union	2,050	1,947	103	5.0%	2,068	1,976	92	4.4%	−18	−29	11	−0.9%	−1.5%	12.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

(Prel.) JUNE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (highest to lowest)

(Seasonally Adjusted Year to Year Change)

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	JUNE 1994 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.6%
CALIFORNIA	2	8.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.0%
ALASKA	4	7.8%
LOUISIANA	5	7.6%
NEW JERSEY	6	7.1%
NEW YORK	7	7.0%
TEXAS	8	6.7%
RHODE ISLAND	9	6.5%
WASHINGTON	9	6.5%
MISSISSIPPI	9	6.5%
ARIZONA	12	6.3%
FLORIDA	13	6.2%
MAINE	13	6.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	6.0%
WYOMING	15	6.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	15	6.0%
UNITED STATES		**6.0%**
OKLAHOMA	18	5.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	18	5.9%
ALABAMA	20	5.8%
OREGON	20	5.8%
ARKANSAS	20	5.8%
NEVADA	23	5.7%
OHIO	24	5.5%
MICHIGAN	25	5.4%
HAWAII	25	5.4%
GEORGIA	27	5.3%
IDAHO	28	5.2%
MARYLAND	28	5.2%
VIRGINIA	30	5.1%
CONNECTICUT	30	5.1%
NEW MEXICO	**32**	**5.0%**
KANSAS	33	4.9%
ILLINOIS	34	4.8%
DELAWARE	34	4.8%
COLORADO	34	4.8%
KENTUCKY	34	4.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	38	4.7%
INDIANA	38	4.7%
TENNESSEE	40	4.6%
MISSOURI	41	4.5%
WISCONSIN	42	4.3%
MONTANA	43	4.1%
VERMONT	44	4.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	3.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	46	3.7%
MINNESOTA	47	3.6%
IOWA	48	3.5%
UTAH	49	3.4%
NEBRASKA	50	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.1%

STATE	REVISED 1993 RANKING	JUNE 1993 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	11.0%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.5%
MAINE	4	8.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	5	7.8%
ILLINOIS	5	7.8%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**7.8%**
NEW YORK	8	7.7%
RHODE ISLAND	8	7.7%
ALASKA	8	7.7%
ALABAMA	11	7.6%
WASHINGTON	11	7.6%
NEVADA	13	7.4%
OREGON	14	7.3%
LOUISIANA	15	7.2%
MICHIGAN	15	7.2%
TEXAS	17	7.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	18	7.0%
FLORIDA	18	7.0%
NEW JERSEY	18	7.0%
UNITED STATES		**6.9%**
MISSOURI	21	6.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	21	6.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	23	6.4%
KENTUCKY	24	6.3%
IDAHO	24	6.3%
MARYLAND	24	6.3%
CONNECTICUT	24	6.3%
MISSISSIPPI	28	6.2%
ARKANSAS	28	6.2%
MONTANA	30	6.1%
OKLAHOMA	30	6.1%
OHIO	30	6.1%
ARIZONA	33	6.0%
TENNESSEE	34	5.8%
GEORGIA	35	5.7%
WYOMING	36	5.5%
INDIANA	37	5.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	38	5.3%
VERMONT	38	5.3%
DELAWARE	40	5.2%
MINNESOTA	40	5.2%
COLORADO	42	5.1%
KANSAS	42	5.1%
VIRGINIA	44	5.0%
WISCONSIN	45	4.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.4%
HAWAII	47	4.2%
IOWA	48	4.0%
UTAH	49	3.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.4%
NEBRASKA	51	2.6%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

June and May Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AREAS	PREL. 1994 RANKING	JUNE 1994 RATE
MORA	1	15.3%
LUNA	2	15.0%
HARDING	3	11.2%
TAOS	4	11.0%
CIBOLA	5	10.9%
SAN JUAN	6	10.5%
CATRON	7	10.4%
EDDY	8	9.9%
GUADALUPE	9	9.5%
RIO ARRIBA	10	9.1%
SOCORRO	11	8.5%
MCKINLEY	12	7.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	13	7.6%
LEA	14	7.4%
GRANT	15	7.3%
CHAVES	16	7.0%
OTERO	17	6.9%
TORRANCE	18	6.8%
HIDALGO	19	6.7%
SAN MIGUEL	20	6.6%
DE BACA	21	6.5%
QUAY	21	6.5%
CURRY	23	6.4%
COLFAX	24	6.2%
STATEWIDE		6.2%
ROOSEVELT	25	5.6%
LINCOLN	26	5.5%
VALENCIA	27	5.1%
UNION	28	5.0%
SANDOVAL	29	4.9%
SIERRA	29	4.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	31	4.6%
BERNALILLO	32	4.5%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	4.1%

AREAS	REVISED 1994 RANKING	MAY 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	22.2%
MORA	2	16.4%
TAOS	3	12.9%
CATRON	4	11.3%
HARDING	5	9.6%
GUADALUPE	6	9.0%
RIO ARRIBA	7	8.8%
SAN JUAN	8	8.0%
CIBOLA	8	8.0%
EDDY	10	7.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	11	7.2%
MCKINLEY	12	6.7%
GRANT	13	6.3%
LEA	14	6.2%
OTERO	15	5.8%
COLFAX	15	5.8%
SOCORRO	17	5.5%
STATEWIDE		5.4%
TORRANCE	18	5.3%
SAN MIGUEL	18	5.3%
QUAY	20	5.2%
HIDALGO	20	5.2%
CHAVES	22	5.0%
VALENCIA	23	4.6%
CURRY	23	4.6%
SIERRA	25	4.4%
UNION	25	4.4%
LINCOLN	27	4.2%
SANDOVAL	27	4.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	29	4.0%
BERNALILLO	30	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	31	3.5%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.2%
DE BACA	33	3.0%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment in June increased by 3,500 jobs (0.5 percent) from last month, according to preliminary estimates. Major industry groups contributing to the over-the-month growth included mining, construction, manufacturing, trade and government. Sectors losing employment over the month were transportation, communications & utilities (TCU) and services. Finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) remained unchanged over the month. The largest over-the-month increases were in construction, which grew by 2.8 percent, and government, up by 1.6 percent. Trade and manufacturing posted more modest increases of 0.3 and 0.2 percent, respectively.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted) was estimated at 657,200 in June, 4.7 percent or 29,600 jobs higher than its year ago level. All major industry groups contributed to this healthy growth, five of them at rates exceeding four percent. Construction continues to lead all industries in rate of growth, hiring 5,200 additional workers for 14.2 percent over-the-year growth. General building contractors, heavy construction, and special trade contractors increased by 12.9, 3.7 and 19.7 percent respectively. Construction contracts are an indicator of future construction activity. Data on the value of construction contracts for April 1994 show residential contracts valued at $72.9 million (up 25.5 percent over last April), nonresidential contracts at $39.9 million (up 12.7 percent over last April) and nonbuilding contracts at $49.7 million (down 12 percent from last April, but up 18.2 percent on a twelve-month average basis). The Intel expansion, employing about 3,000, is included in nonresidential construction, evidence of the close connection between plant construction and future manufacturing employment.

Services gained the most workers (up 8,500) and grew 5.0 percent from last year. Trade followed closely, adding 7,300 positions to last year's level for 4.9 percent year over year growth. Furniture & home furnishing, as well as building materials & garden supplies, were particularly strong. Substantial increases in furniture and building materials are to be expected, given the increases in residential building. Construction, services, and trade together account for more than 70 percent of the jobs created over the past twelve months.

Government added 4,200 jobs to its payroll for 2.7 percent growth over the year. State supported universities and public education accounted for about half of the increase, with social workers and correctional workers accounting for much of the remainder. Federal government employment dropped 1,300 jobs or by 4.0 percent over the year. Manufacturing is up 1,400 jobs for 3.3 percent annual growth, brought about by strength in electronics & other electrical equipment and food & kindred products. Specific companies involved in electronics growth are Intel, Motorola and Phillips Semiconductor. Employment growth in mining is broad based, including increases in copper, coal, and oil & gas extraction, with potash (in nonmetallic minerals) the only sour note. Finance & insurance and transportation & public utilities also added jobs, growing at rates of 5.0 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose by 2,500 jobs in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. All major sectors were up over the month, with government the largest contributor, gaining 900. Services employment increased by 600, transportation & public utilities and trade each contributed 300 jobs, and manufacturing was up by 200.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, Albuquerque saw an over-the-month gain of 2,300 jobs in June. Construction increased by 700 jobs or by 3.5 percent from May to June, a modest increase to a May base that had been augmented by over 20 percent since 1988. Trade increased by 900, as did services. One index of tourism activity, motel/hotel occupancy rates, shows that the tourism industry is doing better in Albuquerque than in Santa Fe. Albuquerque's occupancy rate is 80.5 percent, while Santa Fe is at 79.8 percent. Employment in eating & drinking places, lodging places and amusement & recreation services are related to tourism, and together these subsectors showed a strong over-the-month increase of over 1,300, more than half of the total May to June rise. The June increase in manufacturing jobs was focused in durable goods manufacturing, with increases in furniture, industrial machinery and instruments.

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA is now 303,200, which is 13,500 jobs (+4.7%) more than in June 1993. Construction continues to far outpace all other industrial divisions in over-the-year job growth rate; construction's over-the-year gain of 2,800 represents a powerful 15.6 percent rate of annual job growth. Services posted the largest numerical growth, with 3,800 more jobs than a year ago; this figure represents a growth rate of 4.3 percent. Finance, insurance, & real estate, manufacturing, and trade continue to be very strong, with year to year growth rates of 5.8%, 4.9%, and 5.0% respectively. Government showed a slim 1.2 percent increase, and federal government declined 1,300 jobs or 4%. Transportation & public utilities employment is now up 500 jobs or 4 percent over its year ago level.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUN 1994	REVISED MAY 1994	CHANGE FROM MAY
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**655,100**	**651,600**	**3,500**
MINING	**16,700**	**16,600**	**100**
CONSTRUCTION	**40,700**	**39,600**	**1,100**
MANUFACTURING	**43,900**	**43,800**	**100**
DURABLE GOODS	29,400	29,200	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,500	14,600	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,500**	**30,100**	**-600**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**154,200**	**153,700**	**500**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,800	26,700	100
RETAIL TRADE	127,400	127,000	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,000**	**29,000**	**0**
SERVICES	**176,000**	**176,300**	**-300**
GOVERNMENT	**165,100**	**162,500**	**2,600**

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM JUN 1994	REVISED MAY 1994	CHANGE FROM MAY
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**302,500**	**300,000**	**2,500**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**20,000**	**19,900**	**100**
MANUFACTURING	**27,500**	**27,300**	**200**
DURABLE GOODS	20,800	20,700	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,700	6,600	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**13,200**	**12,900**	**300**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**72,700**	**72,400**	**300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,800	15,600	200
RETAIL TRADE	56,900	56,800	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,200**	**16,100**	**100**
SERVICES	**92,300**	**91,700**	**600**
GOVERNMENT	**60,600**	**59,700**	**900**

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUN 1994	REVISED MAY 1994	REVISED JUN 1993	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1994	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	**657,200**	**655,800**	**627,600**	**1,400**	**29,600**
GOODS PRODUCING	102,500	100,300	94,900	2,200	7,600
SERVICE PRODUCING	554,700	555,500	532,700	-800	22,000
MINING	**16,700**	**16,500**	**15,700**	**200**	**1,000**
Metal Mining	1,900	1,800	1,600	100	300
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,300	4,100	-100	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,600	10,400	10,000	200	600
CONSTRUCTION	**41,900**	**40,200**	**36,700**	**1,700**	**5,200**
MANUFACTURING	**43,900**	**43,600**	**42,500**	**300**	**1,400**
DURABLE GOODS	29,500	29,200	28,900	300	600
Lumber & Wood Products	2,000	2,000	2,200	0	-200
Machinery(except electric)	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	-100
Elec & Electronic Equip	8,300	8,200	7,500	100	800
Transportation Equipment	3,500	3,500	3,800	0	-300
Other Durable Goods	13,200	13,000	12,800	200	400
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,400	14,400	13,600	0	800
Food & Kindred Products	4,100	4,100	3,900	0	200
Textile & Apparel	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	7,500	7,500	6,900	0	600
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**28,900**	**30,100**	**28,300**	**-1,200**	**600**
TRANSPORTATION	15,400	16,500	14,600	-1,100	800
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,800	7,700	7,500	100	300
Other Transportation	6,100	7,300	5,600	-1,200	500
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,500	13,600	13,700	-100	-200
Communication	5,600	5,600	5,800	0	-200
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,900	8,000	7,900	-100	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**156,000**	**154,000**	**148,700**	**2,000**	**7,300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,900	26,600	25,900	300	1,000
Durable Goods	15,400	15,200	15,000	200	400
Nondurable Goods	11,500	11,400	10,900	100	600
RETAIL TRADE	129,100	127,400	122,800	1,700	6,300
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
General Merchandise Stores	14,600	14,400	13,200	200	1,400
Food Stores	16,300	16,300	16,100	0	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	16,100	15,900	15,600	200	500
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,100	5,000	100	200
Furniture & Furnishing	5,500	5,500	5,000	0	500
Eating & Drinking Places	51,000	49,900	48,100	1,100	2,900
Miscellaneous Retail	15,200	15,100	14,800	100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,300**	**28,900**	**27,900**	**400**	**1,400**
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,300	10,200	100	200
Insurance Carriers	5,100	5,000	4,800	100	300
Insurance Agents	3,300	3,200	3,100	100	200
Real Estate	6,900	6,700	6,300	200	600
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,600	3,700	3,500	-100	100
SERVICES	**179,000**	**176,300**	**170,500**	**2,700**	**8,500**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13,900	13,100	13,400	800	500
Personal Services	6,000	5,900	5,500	100	500
Business Services	26,200	25,700	25,900	500	300
Health Services	43,900	43,500	41,800	400	2,100
Legal Services	4,900	4,800	4,900	100	0
Educational Services	6,000	7,900	5,300	-1,900	700
Social Services	14,800	14,900	13,400	-100	1,400
Membership Organizations	13,800	12,500	13,300	1,300	500
Engineering & Management Services	28,600	28,100	27,100	500	1,500
Other Services	20,900	19,900	19,900	1,000	1,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**161,500**	**166,200**	**157,300**	**-4,700**	**4,200**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	30,900	31,700	32,200	-800	-1,300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	130,600	134,500	125,100	-3,900	5,500
State Government 2/	55,400	60,500	53,600	-5,100	1,800
Universities	22,500	28,100	21,500	-5,600	1,000
Local Government	75,200	74,000	71,500	1,200	3,700
Schools	44,200	45,600	42,900	-1,400	1,300

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM JUN 1994	REVISED MAY 1994	REVISED JUN 1993	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1994	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**303,200**	**300,900**	**289,700**	**2,300**	**13,500**
GOODS PRODUCING	48,400	47,300	44,300	1,100	4,100
SERVICE PRODUCING	254,800	253,600	245,400	1,200	9,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**20,800**	**20,100**	**18,000**	**700**	**2,800**
MANUFACTURING	**27,600**	**27,200**	**26,300**	**400**	**1,300**
Durable Goods	20,900	20,600	19,900	300	1,000
Nondurable Goods	6,700	6,600	6,400	100	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,900**	**12,900**	**12,400**	**0**	**500**
Transportation	7,800	7,800	7,300	0	500
Communication & Public Utilities	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**73,400**	**72,500**	**69,900**	**900**	**3,500**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,800	15,600	15,100	200	700
Durable Goods	9,700	9,600	9,400	100	300
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,000	5,700	100	400
RETAIL TRADE	57,600	56,900	54,800	700	2,800
General Merchandise Stores	6,000	5,900	5,500	100	500
Food Stores	6,500	6,500	6,300	0	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,300	6,200	6,000	100	300
Eating & Drinking Places	23,200	22,800	22,100	400	1,100
Other Retail Trade	15,600	15,500	14,900	100	700
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,400**	**16,100**	**15,500**	**300**	**900**
Depository Institutions	4,700	4,600	4,500	100	200
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,600	5,500	5,300	100	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	6,100	6,000	5,700	100	400
SERVICES	**93,000**	**92,100**	**89,200**	**900**	**3,800**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4,300	4,100	4,200	200	100
Personal Services	2,800	2,700	2,700	100	100
Business Services	17,200	17,100	16,500	100	700
Health Services	21,100	20,600	20,500	500	600
Social Services	6,400	6,600	5,900	-200	500
Membership Organizations	4,200	4,000	4,100	200	100
Engineering & Management Services	20,300	19,800	19,500	500	800
Other Services	16,700	17,200	15,800	-500	900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**59,100**	**60,000**	**58,400**	**-900**	**700**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,900	14,800	15,000	100	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	44,200	45,200	43,400	-1,000	800
State Government 2/	15,600	17,800	14,800	-2,200	800
Local Government	28,600	27,400	28,600	1,200	0

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM JUN 1994	REVISED MAY 1994	REVISED JUN 1993	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1994	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**45,900**	**47,400**	**45,950**	**-1,500**	**-50**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,050	5,050	5,150	0	-100
SERVICE PRODUCING	40,850	42,350	40,800	-1,500	50
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,700**	**2,700**	**2,700**	**0**	**0**
MANUFACTURING	**2,350**	**2,350**	**2,450**	**0**	**-100**
Durable Goods	750	750	800	0	-50
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,600	1,650	0	-50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,450**	**1,700**	**1,450**	**-250**	**0**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**10,100**	**10,100**	**9,550**	**0**	**550**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	9,000	9,000	8,500	0	500
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,200	1,150	0	50
Food Stores	1,200	1,200	1,150	0	50
Other Retail Trade	6,600	6,600	6,200	0	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**1,900**	**1,950**	**1,900**	**-50**	**0**
SERVICES	**10,000**	**10,000**	**9,400**	**0**	**600**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**17,400**	**18,600**	**18,500**	**-1,200**	**-1,100**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	13,700	14,900	14,600	-1,200	-900
State Government	6,600	7,800	7,700	-1,200	-1,100
Local Government	7,100	7,100	6,900	0	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM JUN 1994	REVISED MAY 1994	REVISED JUN 1993	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1994	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**69,600**	**68,150**	**68,200**	**1,450**	**1,400**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,550	5,600	0	-50
SERVICE PRODUCING	64,050	62,600	62,600	1,450	1,450
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,400**	**3,400**	**3,500**	**0**	**-100**
MANUFACTURING	**2,150**	**2,150**	**2,100**	**0**	**50**
Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,250	0	50
Nondurable Goods	850	850	850	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,150**	**1,150**	**1,150**	**0**	**0**
Transportation	650	650	650	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	500	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**14,700**	**14,300**	**14,450**	**400**	**250**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	13,400	13,000	13,250	400	150
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
Eating & Drinking Places	5,600	5,300	5,600	300	0
Other Retail Trade	6,700	6,600	6,600	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**3,000**	**3,000**	**2,700**	**0**	**300**
SERVICES	**20,400**	**19,700**	**19,700**	**700**	**700**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,700	2,500	2,600	200	100
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Other Services	13,100	12,600	12,500	500	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**24,800**	**24,450**	**24,600**	**350**	**200**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,800	1,750	1,700	50	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23,000	22,700	22,900	300	100
State Government 3/	18,000	17,700	18,000	300	0
Local Government	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUN 1994	MAY 1994	JUN 1993	JUN 1994	MAY 1994	JUN 1993	JUN 1994	MAY 1994	JUN 1993
MINING	$625.58	$628.71	$601.31	43.9	43.6	43.7	14.25	14.42	13.76
CONSTRUCTION	$499.37	$466.83	$469.34	40.5	39.0	40.6	12.33	11.97	11.56
MANUFACTURING	$412.34	$403.16	$390.57	41.4	40.6	40.6	9.96	9.93	9.62
Durable Goods	$437.83	$434.02	$415.66	41.5	41.1	41.4	10.55	10.56	10.04
Nondurable Goods	$353.42	$334.96	$337.35	41.0	39.5	39.0	8.62	8.48	8.65
COMMUNICATIONS	$604.50	$616.00	$647.61	39.0	40.0	42.3	15.50	15.40	15.31
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$709.05	$719.71	$665.28	43.5	43.2	44.5	16.30	16.66	14.95
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$230.62	$227.72	$232.36	32.3	32.3	31.4	7.14	7.05	7.40
Wholesale Trade	$371.84	$354.92	$356.66	39.1	38.0	38.6	9.51	9.34	9.24
Retail Trade	$203.36	$202.80	$207.51	31.0	31.2	29.9	6.56	6.50	6.94
BANKING	$267.71	$296.44	$254.00	35.6	38.7	34.7	7.52	7.66	7.32
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JUN 1994	MAY 1994	JUN 1993	JUN 1994	MAY 1994	JUN 1993	JUN 1994	MAY 1994	JUN 1993
MANUFACTURING	$430.13	$424.51	$434.66	41.2	40.2	41.2	10.44	10.56	10.55
Durable Goods	$469.41	$466.99	$474.18	41.8	41.0	42.3	11.23	11.39	11.21
Nondurable Goods	$319.95	$304.67	$330.24	39.5	37.8	38.4	8.10	8.06	8.60

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	PERCENT CHANGE May '94-Jun '94	PERCENT CHANGE Jun '93-Jun '94
CPI-U	148.0	147.5	144.4	0.3%	2.5%
CPI-W	145.4	144.9	142.0	0.3%	2.4%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)

June Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

(Year to Year Change)

STATE	Prel. 1994 RANKING	June 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	6.0%
UTAH	2	5.9%
IDAHO	3	5.7%
GEORGIA	4	4.8%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**4.7%**
ARIZONA	6	4.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	7	3.4%
FLORIDA	8	3.3%
TEXAS	9	3.0%
MICHIGAN	9	3.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	2.9%
MISSISSIPPI	11	2.9%
VIRGINIA	11	2.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	11	2.9%
DELAWARE	11	2.9%
MINNESOTA	16	2.8%
TENNESSEE	17	2.7%
OREGON	17	2.7%
UNITED STATES		**2.7%**
MISSOURI	17	2.7%
COLORADO	20	2.6%
ARKANSAS	20	2.6%
WISCONSIN	22	2.4%
IOWA	23	2.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	24	2.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	24	2.2%
LOUISIANA	26	2.1%
KANSAS	27	2.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	1.9%
INDIANA	29	1.8%
NEW JERSEY	29	1.8%
RHODE ISLAND	31	1.6%
WASHINGTON	31	1.6%
OKLAHOMA	33	1.5%
MONTANA	33	1.5%
ALABAMA	33	1.5%
ALASKA	33	1.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	33	1.5%
ILLINOIS	33	1.5%
KENTUCKY	39	1.4%
WYOMING	40	1.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	1.1%
NEW YORK	42	1.0%
OHIO	43	0.8%
NEBRASKA	44	0.7%
MAINE	44	0.7%
MARYLAND	46	0.6%
VERMONT	47	0.5%
CONNECTICUT	48	0.2%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−0.7%
HAWAII	51	−1.8%

STATE	Revised 1993 RANKING	June 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	5.5%
NEVADA	2	5.3%
COLORADO	3	4.5%
MISSISSIPPI	4	4.3%
IDAHO	4	4.3%
FLORIDA	6	4.1%
NEW MEXICO	**7**	**3.9%**
TENNESSEE	8	3.8%
GEORGIA	8	3.8%
ARIZONA	10	3.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	3.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	3.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	3.2%
OREGON	14	3.1%
WYOMING	15	2.9%
VERMONT	15	2.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	2.9%
TEXAS	15	2.9%
MONTANA	19	2.8%
ARKANSAS	20	2.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	20	2.7%
MISSOURI	22	2.6%
ALABAMA	22	2.6%
VIRGINIA	24	2.5%
MINNESOTA	24	2.5%
OKLAHOMA	26	2.4%
KANSAS	27	2.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	28	2.1%
ALASKA	28	2.1%
IOWA	30	2.0%
WISCONSIN	31	1.9%
UNITED STATES		**1.7%**
NEBRASKA	32	1.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	32	1.7%
DELAWARE	32	1.7%
MAINE	35	1.5%
ILLINOIS	36	1.4%
KENTUCKY	36	1.4%
WASHINGTON	36	1.4%
NEW JERSEY	39	1.3%
OHIO	40	1.2%
INDIANA	40	1.2%
RHODE ISLAND	42	1.1%
MICHIGAN	43	1.0%
MARYLAND	44	0.9%
LOUISIANA	45	0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	45	0.6%
NEW YORK	47	0.2%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.2%
HAWAII	49	−0.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−1.3%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.4%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

National Labor Update from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
June 1994

U.S. Employment - June 1994 Overview

On July 8, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.0 percent in June, after falling four tenths of a point in May. The unemployment rate remained unchanged even though employment fell by 442,000, as unemployment also fell, by 85,000 and the number of those not in the labor force rose by 709,000. Both the number of unemployed and the rate have fallen since the beginning of 1994, the rate by 0.7 percentage point and the number of unemployed by 880,000. The unemployment rate for adult men rose one tenth of a point to 5.3 percent, the rate for adult women remained at 5.4 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 16.9 percent (down one and four tenth percentage point). The June rate for Blacks was down by three tenths of a point to 11.2 percent. The rate for Hispanics was up by eight tenths of a point to 10.3 percent. The rate for Whites was up by one tenth of a point to 5.3 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force
(Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 442,000 in June to 122.430 million, after rising by 534,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was down by three tenths of a point to 62.2 percent. The employment-to-population ratio is four tenths of a point higher than in June of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 130.248 million) has risen 2,192,000 or 1.7 percent over last June, while the labor force participation rate (66.2 percent) was down three tenths of a point over the month, and one tenth of a point since last June.

The median duration of unemployment was 8.9 weeks in June (this measure has increased by six tenths since June 1993). The number of long term unemployed (27 weeks or more) unemployed workers fell by 176,000 in June to 1.5 million. 2.683 million (or 33.5 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in June 1994, compared to 3.025 million or 33.6 percent in June 1993. The number unemployed for fewer than 5 weeks increased by 219,000, returning to the April level. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job or completed a temporary job was 47.5 percent in June, down from 54.6 percent in June 1993. Job losers totaled 4.845 million in June 1993, compared to 940 thousand job leavers. Persons reentering the labor force (2.798 million) and new entrants (462 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they wanted to work and are available to work, but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 532,000 in June 1994, an increase of 96,000 from May. The methodology and conceptual basis for the estimate of discouraged workers changed drastically at the beginning of 1994, rendering over-the-year comparisons especially problematic in this measure.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in June, by 379,000 jobs to 113.330 million, following a revised April to May increase of 252,000. Three quarters of the 379,000 over-the-month increase occurred and retail trade industries, although manufacturing also showed some strength. Nonfarm jobs have increased by 2.958 million or +2.7 percent since last June, with increases occurring in both the service-producing sector and in the goods-producing sector. The goods-producing industries gained 51,000 jobs over the month and 339,000 jobs over the year. The service-producing industries gained 328,000 jobs over the month, with broad-based increases in wholesale and retail trade, transportation, services, finance, insurance & real estate.

Range of Unemployment Measures
(Household Survey Data)

Job losers and persons completing temporary jobs moved up one tenth of a point to 2.8 percent of the labor force in June. Job leavers were unchanged at six tenths of a percentage point (0.6 percent) of the labor force. Labor force reentrants were 2.1 percent of the labor force, while new entrants to the labor force were four tenths of a percent (0.4 percent).

Multiple Jobholders (Household Survey Data)

There were 7,110,000 persons in the labor force who had more than one job in June, or 5.7 percent of the civilian labor force. Of the total number of multiple jobholders, 4,094,000 had a primary full time job and a secondary part time job, 1,499,000 had part time primary and secondary jobs, and 223,000 had full time primary and secondary jobs, while 1,237 had variable hours on one job. 5.8 percent of the men and 5.7 percent of the women in the labor force were multiple jobholders.

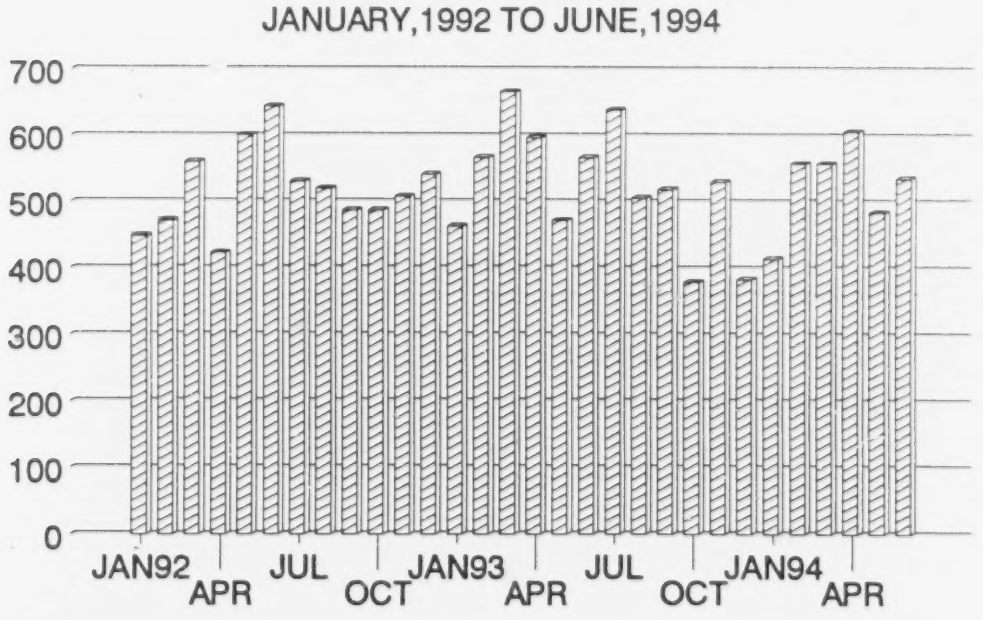
New Mexico
Unemployment Insurance
Unemployment Compensation Regular Program
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	CHANGE FROM: May '94	June '93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,691	5,029	5,294	662	397
Continued Claims	55,819	51,417	55,185	4,402	634
# Insured Unemployed *	10,511	13,315	12,061	−2,804	−1,550
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9	2.3	2.2		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,759	2,072	2,218	687	541
Final Payments	1,047	856	956	191	91
Weeks Compensated	43,599	40,747	40,847	2,852	2,752
Net Benefit Payments	$6,306,113	$5,811,706	$5,884,083	$494,407	$422,030
Average Weekly Check	$144.64	$142.63	$144.05	$2.01	$0.59

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

New claims for unemployment insurance rose 662 or 13.2 percent in June, following the normal seasonal pattern. The rise in initial claims reflects education related seasonal unemployment. Over the year, initial claims were up 397 for a 7.5 percent increase. The number of insured unemployed per week fell 2,804 or −21.1 percent from the prior month and over the year insured unemployment dropped 1,550 (−12.9%). The insured unemployment rate dropped to 1.9 percent in June, due to a decline in number of weeks claimed. Benefit payments for June totaled $6.3 million, an increase of $494,407 from May and up $422,030 from June, 1993. The average weekly check increased $2.01 from May to stand at $144.64.

BENEFIT APPEALS



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of

Statewide:

According to the June issue of the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration **General Fund Report,** General Fund revenues in April were $262.0 million. General Fund recurring revenues for the July to April period of the 1994 fiscal year were up 10.3 percent from the comparable period last fiscal year. The January DFA estimate of Fiscal Year 1993-94 recurring revenue growth was 12 percent. This gap is not expected to continue and is attributed to a one-time gross receipts tax refund of $3.1 million and the April and May processing pattern for personal income tax final settlements. The underlying year-to-date growth in gross receipts tax revenues, at 7.4 percent, is on track with the projected fiscal year growth of 7.5 percent. Personal income tax withholding in April was $38.5 million for a year-to-date total of $389.1 million, up 13.3 percent from a year ago. Net corporate income tax receipts in April were $16.3 million, the highest amount of recent years. Over the last five fiscal years, net corporate income taxes in April have ranged from $6.5 million in 1990 to $10.5 million in 1993. April severance tax receipts (on February production) were $11.5 million, with year-to-date severance tax revenues of $118.2 million. The year-to-date growth of severance tax revenues was 14.7 percent.

The **U.S. Department of Energy** will open 82 new jobs in New Mexico to improve its environmental oversight programs. Kirtland Air Force Base will get 43 of the new jobs, while the remainder will be based across New Mexico. Almost half of the new jobs will be for scientists and engineers. The Department of Energy employs about 950 people in New Mexico.

Desalination Systems Inc. plans to relocate its manufacturing facility from Escondido Ca., bringing about 170 jobs to Albuquerque in 1995. Desalination Systems Inc. makes membranes used in filtering water. The company plans to move into the former Martin Marrietta postal facility in Albuquerque.

According to the **Monthly Statistical Report** of the New Mexico Human Services Department, Food Stamp cases decreased by 259 during May 1994, after decreasing by 1,535 in April. New Mexico still has 1,670 more Food Stamp cases than in May 1993, a 1.9 percent increase. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cases fell by 221 in May, following normal seasonal trends. People eligible for the Medicaid program have increased by 20,310 or 10.5 percent since May 1993.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Albuquerque experienced an increase in private housing permits granted of 57.5 percent in the first quarter of 1994, according to **U.S. Housing Markets**, a publication of Lomas Mortgage USA. The number of private housing permits granted was 1,172. The rate of increase in permits was 54 percent in the fourth quarter, and 103 percent in the third quarter, of 1993. The report also noted that the Albuquerque rental vacancy rate was 3 percent in the first quarter of 1994, compared to 3 percent in the fourth quarter of 1993, and 1.7 percent in the third quarter of 1993.

According to an item in New Mexico Business, **Trammell Crow Residential,** a Phoenix-based company, plans to build a luxury rental community within a 900-acre development called High Desert at Academy and Tramway boulevards in Albuquerque's Northeast Heights. Groundbreaking took place in June for the multifamily housing development, which will consist of 40 two-story buildings, central clubhouse, and leasing office on a 33-acre site.

The Albuquerque **Convention and Visitors Bureau** reports that year-to date bookings for the Albuquerque Convention Center are 67 percent ahead of the goal. More than 166,000 room nights have been booked in local hotels and lodging places, compared to the Convention and Visitor's Bureau goal of 99,500 bookings. The total economic impact of the bookings has been projected at nearly $86 million. The Bureau's tourism division has reported that year-to-date contacts to travel agents and tour operators at about 4,500, a 14 percent increase over the same period a year earlier.

Motorola Ceramics Products plans to increase its work force from 2,200 to 2,600 employees, an 18 percent increase. Motorola management has stated that most of the jobs will be filled with local workers. Motorola's Albuquerque plant makes ceramic parts for telecommunications equipment.

Digital Equipment Corp. will close its Albuquerque plant by the end of the year, laying off 440 workers. About 85 employees will continue to work at the company's sales and service division in Albuquerque. Workers at the Albuquerque plant complete, test, and ship computers that are made from components assembled at a Digital factory in Chihuahua, Mexico. The Chihuahua plant is also shutting down.

New Mexico's only cement plant, located in Tijeras, has been bought by a Mexican company for $42 million. **Grupos Cementos** is the largest cement producer in the Mexican state of Chihuahua, with principal production plants in the cities of Chihuahua and Juarez. The Tijeras plant, built in the late 1950s, can produce 505,000 tons a year. The acquisition also includes more than 50 years' limestone reserves. The plant's 85 employees should not be affected by the buyout.

Media Play, a book, music, and video superstore, will open its first Albuquerque outlet in late September or early October. The 52,000 square-foot store will employ up to 110 workers. The company expects to initially bring store managers from other locations to work in the store.

According to an article in New Mexico Business News, **Honeywell Defense Avionics Systems** is planning to reduce its workforce at both its Albuquerque and Phoenix plants by a combined total of 100. About 80 of those jobs could be cut at the Albuquerque plant. Honeywell currently employs more than 1,300 people in Albuquerque compared to about 120 in Phoenix. Its avionics systems division designs, manufactures, and markets material for the defense industry.

Home Depot, a do-it-yourself home improvement store, plans to open its second Albuquerque store in mid-December on a 12-acre site near Eubank and Central. The store will open about the same time as Home Depot's first store, now being built in Renaissance Center North. Each store will employ about 150 people or more, depending on volume.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

A hail storm on May 26th damaged cotton, chile, alfalfa, and corn in Chaves County, leaving farmers in Hagerman and Dexter in need of disaster relief. A committee of agricultural organizations approved sending a disaster declaration to the state **Agriculture Stabilization Conservation Service Office** who, in turn, may send the information to the U.S. Soil and Conservation Service. Congress appropriates money each year for agricultural disaster relief loans and these New Mexico farmers would join a list of those in need across the country.

The **Golden Corral Restaurant** has moved to a new location in Roswell, to accommodate 80 extra seats, an in-house bakery, two hot food tables, and an expanded dessert bar. The new facility will require 42 additional employees, bringing total employment to 80.

Grants Area, Cibola County:

The city of Grants has been awarded $116,572 from the U.S. Department of Justice to hire two additional police officers and implement community policing programs as part of a nationwide effort called "Police Hiring Supplemental Program." Gallup and Las Cruces have also received grants of this kind.

Fort Sumner Area, De Baca County:

The **Fort Sumner Municipal Airport** has been awarded a $444,600 grant by the U.S. Transportation Department for work on runways and taxiways. Other cities awarded airport grants include Truth or Consequences, Artesia, Santa Rosa, Gallup, Carlsbad, and Clayton.

Las Cruces Area, Dona Ana County:

A new U.S. **Border Patrol** station housing about 50 agents will be built at the Santa Teresa international port of entry due to increased pressure from illegal crossings in that area.

Dona Ana county commissioners approved a zoning change which will allow the development of a proposed 280,000-square-foot outlet mall in Anthony. Also approved was a zoning change which will allow the former Alpo dog food company in Chamberino, vacant for two years, to be converted to a garment-finishing plant. The outlet mall will create an estimated 300 to 600 jobs, and the garment operation is expected to employ up to 100 people within two years.

White Sands Missile Range and Holloman Air Force Base will benefit from the $250.5 billion Department of Defense spending bill recently approved by the U.S. House of Representatives. The bill now goes to the Senate. Appropriations for southern New Mexico include $50 million for the Single Stage to Orbit program, which has allowed for test flights of the Delta Clipper Experimental rocket at

White Sands Missile Range; $24.8 million for the High Energy Laser Systems Test Facility at the missile range; $30 million for the Radar Targeting and Scattering Facility of the 46th Test Group at Holloman Air Force Base; and $650,000 for defense-related work at the Sacramento Peak National Solar Observatory at Sunspot.

Silver City Area, Grant County:

Grant County experienced $9.9 million in travel-generated revenue in 1993, with lodging revenues up 18.9 percent from 1992.

A 25,000-square-foot vacant building in Silver City has been purchased by **Gila Regional Medical Center** for use as a rehabilitation center. It will eventually house several new departments including speech and occupational therapy, industrial medicine, and pulmonary rehabilitation.

Hobbs/Lovington Area, Lea County:

Construction of a new **Smith's** grocery store in Hobbs is expected to begin in July and be completed in December, creating 80 to 100 new jobs.

Construction of a new whey plant in Lovington is also scheduled to begin in July. It is expected to be operational by mid-November and will hire 10 to 12 workers.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

The Department of the Army will be providing **Los Alamos National Laboratory** with an additional $15 million this year to upgrade its Meson Physics Facility (LAMPF) bringing the facility's overall budget for fiscal year 1994 to $52 million. The NM congressional delegation is expected to push for an additional $20 million in Defense funds to complete the upgrade in fiscal year 1995.

Alamogordo Area, Otero County:

Thirty-one nuclear power plants around the nation will contribute $15,000 each to pay for legal research and further design efforts for a proposed complex to store used nuclear power plant fuel on the **Mescalero Apache reservation**.

Clovis Area, Roosevelt County:

Southwest Canners is likely to close its Portales plant within 12 to 18 months, possibly moving its operations to Albuquerque. The plant's closing would result in the loss of 95 jobs.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Taco Bell Corp. will be relocating its accounting processing center to Rio Rancho in late August, with an initial gain of about 100 jobs. Approximately 90 employees will be hired locally, while 15 will be transferred from its present location in Irvine, CA. In the future, other divisions of Taco Bell's parent company, Pepsico, Inc., may consolidate their accounting processing centers with Taco Bell's in Rio Rancho, creating the need for additional workers.

Intel Corp.'s expansion of its Rio Rancho facility is expected to result in 2,400 new jobs by 1997, more than double the plant's original estimate of 1,000 jobs. Manufacturing technician positions will account for about 65 percent of the new jobs, with the remainder spread among professional, administrative, and engineering positions. About 3,000 temporary construction jobs have already been created.

A 16,500-square-foot, $1.8 million shopping center is under construction along N.M. 165 west of Placitas and is expected to open in mid-August.

Intuit, a California-based software company whose products include Quicken and Turbo Tax, is considering Rio Rancho for a new $12 million telecommunications center that could employ up to 1,200 workers within five years. About 90 percent of the jobs would be filled by local workers who would answer calls from customers about how to use the software. The center would initially employ 352 workers, increasing to 786 within a year.

Community Sciences Corp. has opened a branch office in Rio Rancho. The facility serves as headquarters for the firm's 18-member survey group. Community Sciences' main offices, housing an additional 45 employees are in neighboring Corrales. The company, which was founded in 1974, offers land planning, development consulting, surveying and civil engineering services.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Arizona Public Service has laid off 21 workers at its Four Corners Power Plant and plans to lay off another 35 employees over the next few years, reducing the work force to 615. This reduction is expected to save the company $2 million a year.

Shiprock Alternative Schools, Inc., has received a $30 million grant from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, to build a new school for 600 students from preschool through twelfth grade. Construction is expected to take up to two years and is scheduled to begin as soon as Congress authorizes the funding.

Funding was approved by a Senate Appropriations Committee to staff the new 75-bed **Indian Health Service** hospital in Shiprock. The $9.4 million will fund 228 positions at the new facility, which is scheduled to open in September. The bill also includes $25.7 million for continued work on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, $3.3 million for the Tohatchi Health Clinic, and $1 million for the Gallup Alcohol Crisis Center.

According to a report from the Farmington Labor Service Center, **Navajo Agricultural Products Industry (NAPI)**, located south of Farmington, has exported 20,000 tons of alfalfa to Mexico in late spring. NAPI officials report almost 60,000 acres under irrigation.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

New Mexico Highlands University has been awarded a five-year, $3.8 million research grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Part of a program targeting collegiate institutions with high minority populations, the grant will support multidisciplinary research in science and engineering at the university.

A new factory, **WoodTech Corp.**, is currently setting up machinery to start business operations sometime in July. WoodTech Corp. will be producing wooden products.

Santa Fe, Santa Fe County:

Hobby Lobby has opened a Santa Fe store in the College Plaza shopping center. The store sells arts and crafts supplies and will employ more than 40 people.

Taos Area, Taos County:

The **J.C. Penney** store in Taos has closed its doors after 65 years of operation, resulting in the loss of 15 jobs.

The ***County Reporter***, Taos County's second weekly newspaper, has published its first issue. At full operation, the newspaper will employ between 10 and 15 workers.

Thirty employees lost their jobs when **Ramona's Night Club**, a 9,000 square-foot dance hall, package store, and bakery, closed for business after only nine months of operation.

Two new health clinics, one in Questa and the other serving the Taos-Picuris Pueblos, are scheduled to open in July.

Los Lunas Area, Valencia County:

The **Valencia County Juvenile Detention Center** has been closed, resulting in the layoff of 24 employees. The county is seeking state funding to reopen the center.

Workers' Compensation Annual Report

The Workers' Compensation Administration announced the publication of it's Annual Report for 1993. Highlights include a continued decline in indemnity claims, or compensable injuries, of 6 percent from 1992, while comparable employment figures increased by 4 percent. Total workers' compensation costs also fell by 12 percent from 1992 to $184.5 million, and formal trials were down 23 percent. On-the-job fatalities however, rose to 37 from 23 in the previous year, though not all of these will ultimately be determined to be compensable. As in prior years, the construction and mining industries registered the highest claims rates (per 100 workers) as well as the highest average costs per claim. Also noteworthy is the fact that over 42 percent of compensable injuries occurred to workers in their first year with the employer. The report is available from the Administration at 1820 Randolph Road SE, Albuquerque, or by calling 841-6000 (or in-state toll-free number:1-800-255-7965).

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
REGISTERED NURSE	LABORER
TRUCK DRIVER	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	CRITICAL CARE NURSE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOMOTIVE TECHNICIAN	ACCOUNTANT
CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGIST	CLERK, GENERAL
CARPENTER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
CONSTRUCTION LABORER	LAWYER
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	MANAGER, ALL INDUSTRIES
ECOCARDIOGRAPHER	RECEPTIONIST
ELECTRICIAN	SECRETARY
ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)	TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC STUDIES)
FAST FOOD WORKER	
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	
MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER	
PHARMACIST	
RADIOGRAPHER	
SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST	
TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)	
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)	
TRUCK DRIVER	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOBODY REPAIR	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER	CASHIER
FAST FOOD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
GLASS INSTALLER, AUTOMOTIVE	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	FRONT DESK CLERK
HOUSEKEEPER	MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
LIVE-IN COMPANION	RECEPTIONIST
SECURITY GUARD	SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ELECTRICIAN	CANNERY WORKER
PLUMBER	CASHIER
QUALITY CONTROL TECHNICIAN	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
SHEET METAL WORKER	SECRETARY
SUPERINTENDENT, PRODUCTION	

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI	CASHIER II
KITCHEN HELPER	OPERATING ENGINEER
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
SECURITY GUARD	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/ Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using data or new techniques. Revision may not significantly change previously issued figures.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's Symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

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New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication from the New Mexico Department of Labor

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